

## § 862.2560

these substances in the body are indicative of certain disorders (e.g., electrolyte imbalance and heavy metal intoxication) and are, therefore, useful in diagnosis and treatment of those disorders.

(b) *Classification*. Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to § 862.9.

[52 FR 16122, May 1, 1987, as amended at 65 FR 2309, Jan. 14, 2000]

## § 862.2560 Fluorometer for clinical use.

(a) *Identification*. A fluorometer for clinical use is a device intended to measure by fluorescence certain analytes. Fluorescence is the property of certain substances of radiating, when illuminated, a light of a different wavelength. This device is used in conjunction with certain materials to measure a variety of analytes.

(b) *Classification*. Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to § 862.9.

[52 FR 16122, May 1, 1987, as amended at 65 FR 2309, Jan. 14, 2000]

## § 862.2570 Instrumentation for clinical multiplex test systems.

(a) *Identification*. Instrumentation for clinical multiplex test systems is a device intended to measure and sort multiple signals generated by an assay from a clinical sample. This instrumentation is used with a specific assay to measure multiple similar analytes that establish a single indicator to aid in diagnosis. Such instrumentation may be compatible with more than one specific assay. The device includes a signal reader unit, and may also integrate reagent handling, hybridization, washing, dedicated instrument control, and other hardware components, as well as raw data storage mechanisms, data acquisition software, and software to process detected signals.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (special controls). The special control is FDA's guidance document entitled "Class II Special Controls Guidance Document: Instrumentation for Clinical Multiplex

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Test Systems." See § 862.1(d) for the availability of this guidance document.

[70 FR 11868, Mar. 10, 2005]

## § 862.2680 Microtitrator for clinical use.

(a) *Identification*. A microtitrator for clinical use is a device intended for use in micronanalysis to measure the concentration of a substance by reacting it with a measure "micro" volume of a known standardized solution.

(b) *Classification*. Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to § 862.9.

[52 FR 16122, May 1, 1987, as amended at 65 FR 2309, Jan. 14, 2000]

## § 862.2700 Nephelometer for clinical use.

(a) *Identification*. A nephelometer for clinical use is a device intended to estimate the concentration of particles in a suspension by measuring their light scattering properties (the deflection of light rays by opaque particles in their path). The device is used in conjunction with certain materials to measure the concentration of a variety of analytes.

(b) *Classification*. Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to § 862.9.

[52 FR 16122, May 1, 1987, as amended at 65 FR 2309, Jan. 14, 2000]

## § 862.2720 Plasma oncometer for clinical use.

(a) *Identification*. A plasma oncometer for clinical use is a device intended to measure plasma oncotic pressure, which is that portion of the total plasma osmotic pressure contributed by protein and other molecules too large to pass through a specified semipermeable membrane. Because variations in plasma oncotic pressure are indications of certain disorders, measurements of the variations are useful in the diagnosis and treatment of these disorders.

(b) *Classification*. Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in